

THE KALIDA VENTURE.

Equal Laws, Equal Rights, and Equal Burdens—the Constitution and its Currency.

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KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 687.

ANECDOTE OF PULASKI.—The following interesting statement respecting the Polish Count Pulaski, is said to have been handed down from some of the revolutionary patriots who witnessed the transaction.

Pulaski, as is well known, was an adroit swordsman as he was perfect in horsemanship, and he ever rode a powerful and fleet charger. In New Jersey, in the darkest hour of our national adversity, Pulaski was with a small body of horsemen pursued by a large body of British cavalry, the leader of which was a good horseman, and mounted nearly as well as Pulaski. Pulaski rode in the rear of his detachment, and the British captain in advance of those he commanded.

The morning sun was shining brightly, casting oblique shadows, and as the pursued party entered a long narrow lane, Pulaski having satisfied himself of the superior speed and command of his horse over that of his pursuer, slackened his pace, and kept his horse to the side of the lane farthest from the pursuer. The pursuing officer came up in hot haste, his sword elevated so as to make the decisive cut upon Pulaski as soon as he could reach him. Pulaski rode as though he heard not the advance upon him—yet kept his eyes fixed upon the ground at the side of his horse towards the sun on his right. As soon as he saw the shadow of his pursuer's horse grin on him, and found that the horse's head, by the shadow, had gained about half the length of his own horse's body, he gave the sudden word cut of St. George with his powerful arm, and saw the decapitated head of the English officer following the stroke.

His mathematical eye had measured the short distance by the position of the shadow so accurately, and his position giving a long back reach to his right arm, while the cross stroke of his pursuer must have been at a much shorter distance to have taken effect—that the pursuing officer lost his head before he suspected that his proximity was known, or that a blow was meditated.

DEATH OF PIZARRO.—"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword."—By the sword he had risen—by the sword he was to perish; not on some well-fought battle field, but in his palace hall, by the assassin's blade. In his own fair capital of Lima, the City of the Emperors, the gem of the Pacific, which had sprung up, under his auspices with incredible rapidity, for Pizarro seemed to impart his vast energy to all about him—a score of conspirators, assembled at the house of Almagro's son, plotted his death. It was on a Sunday, in June, 1841, at the hour of dinner, that they burst into his apartment, with cries of "Death to the tyrant!" A number of visitors were with him, but they were imperfectly armed, and deserted him, escaping by the windows, and his half-brother, Martinez de Alcantara, two pages, and many cavaliers, were all who stood forward in defence of their chief. They soon fell, overpowered by numbers, and covered with wounds. But, Pizarro was not the man meekly to meet his death. Alone, without armor, his cloak around one arm, his good sword in his right hand, the old hero kept his cowardly assailants at bay, with a vigor and intrepidity surprising at his advanced age. "What, ho!" he cried, "traitors! have you come to kill me in my own house?" And, as he spoke, two of his enemies fell beneath his blows. Rada, (the chief of the conspirators,) impatient of the delay, called out, "Why are we no longer about it? Down with the tyrant!" and taking one of his companions, Nervaez, in his arms, he thrust him against the Marquis. Pizarro, instantly grappling with his opponent, ran him through with his sword. But, at that moment, he received a wound in the throat, and reeling, he sank on the floor, when the swords of Rada, and several of the conspirators, were plunged into his body. "Jesu!" exclaimed the dying man; and, tracing a cross with his finger on the bloody floor, he bent down his head to kiss it, when a stroke, more friendly than the rest, put an end to his existence.—*Blackwood.*

Diogenes being at Olympia, saw at that celebrated festival some young men of Rhodes magnificently arrayed. Smiling, he exclaimed, "This is pride." Afterwards meeting with some Lacedaemonians in a mean and sordid dress, he said, "And this also is pride."

A judge's duty is to snub the counsel on both sides, and bother the jury by furnishing them with a third method of looking at the case. We got this from a wag who once went to law to get damages, and he got what he went after, enough to last him his life-time.

You can dye red with either chinchel, madder, Brazil wood, or archil; the latter are generally preferred for common dyes. Alum is all that is required to fix a color.

When has a man a right to scold his wife about coffee? When he has more than sufficient grounds.

DIFFICULT MUSIC.—All those who are fond of simple music, in contradistinction from what is called "scientific" or "difficult" execution—which Dr. Johnson once said he wished was not only "difficult" but impossible—will not be able to avoid laughing heartily at the following picture, drawn by that very graphic artist, Mr. Sam Slick:

"What's that? It's music. Well, that's artificial too; it's scientific, they say; it's done by rule. Just look at that gal to the piano; first comes a little Garman thunder. Good air and seas, what a crash! It seems as if she'd bang the instrument all to a thousand pieces. I guess she's vexed at some body, and is a peggin' it into the piano out of spite. Now comes the singing; see what faces she makes; how she stretches her mouth open, like a barn door, and turns up the white of her eyes, like a duck in a thunder-storm. She is in a musical ecstasy; she feels good all over; her soul is a goin' out along with that 'ere music. Oh, it's divine; and she is an angel, ain't she?—Yes, I guess she is; and when I'm an angel, I will fall in love with her; but as I'm a man, at least what's left of me, I'd just as soon fall in love with one that was a little more of a woman, and less like an angel. But hullo! what under the sun is she about? Why, her voice is goin' down her own throat, to gain strength, and here it comes out ag'in as deep-toned as a man's; while that dandy fellow along-side of her is a-singin' what they call falsetto. They've actually changed voices! The gal sings like a man, and that screamer like a woman! This is science; this is taste; this is fashion; but hang me if it's natur'. I'm tired to death of it; but one good thing is, you needn't listen without you like, for every body is talking as loud as ever."

GRATEFUL YOUNG AMERICA.—A day or two since, an adventurous boy, numbering some ten summers, undertook to skulk a skiff across the Ohio, from Cincinnati to Covington. When a little over half his voyage had been accomplished, a German gentleman standing on the Kentucky side saw the frail bark capsize and the boy struggling in the angry tide. In a moment he divested himself of coat and boots and plunged into the stream to the youth's assistance. He reached him just as he was sinking for the last time, and caught the youngster by the head, on which the latter seized him by the arm, and for a moment both were in danger of being lost. Happily the gentleman possessed great presence of mind, and gave the boy a sudden kick, the effect of which caused him to release his hold, and enabled his preserver to bring him safely to shore. Again on dry land, Young America shook himself like a true water dog, and turning to his preserver, said in emphatic tones, "What the d— did you kick me for, you d—d old Dutchman?"—*Cin. Commercial.*

A VALUABLE TABLE.—The State Superintendent of Weights and Measures in New York, has compiled the following table, which may be of use to those who will take the trouble to preserve it. The measurements are internal, and intended to be even:

A box 30 inches long, 22 1/2 inches wide, and 16 inches deep, will contain a barrel, 5 bushels.
A box 24 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 14 inches deep, will contain half a barrel, 2 1/2 bushels.
A box 21 inches long, 12 1/2 inches wide, and 8 inches deep, or 14 inches long, 12 1/2 inches wide, and 12 inches deep, will contain a bushel.
A box 12 inches long, 11 1/2 inches wide, and 8 inches deep, will contain half a bushel.
A box 8 1/2 inches long, 8 inches wide, and 8 inches deep, will contain one peck.
A box 8 inches long, 8 inches wide, and 4 1/2 inches deep, will contain one gallon.
A box 8 inches long, 4 1/2 inches wide, and 4 inches deep, will contain one quart.

A WAR FORCE AT HOME.—Independent of the immense naval force England has in actual service, there is a force in reserve at Portsmouth, Davenport, Chatham and Sheerness, of 161 effective ships of the royal navy, carrying not less than 6,807 guns; and there are 39 other vessels building, which are intended to carry 2,890 guns.

A man said to another, "Which is the heaviest, a quart of rum or a quart of water?" "Rum, most assuredly, for I saw a man who weighs two hundred pounds, staggering under a quart of rum, when he would have carried a gallon of water with ease."

Baron Rothschild while complaining to Lord Brougham of the hardship of not being able to take his seat, said, "You know I was the choice of the people." To which his lordship replied, "So was Barrabas."

KINDNESS.

We have never seen a better illustration of "the power of kindness," than the following anecdote of William Savery, a distinguished preacher among the Quakers, whose name is to this day a "sweet savor" with the society of Friends:

"Savery was a tanner; and one night a quantity of hides were stolen from his tannery, and he had reason to believe that the thief was a quarrelsome, drunken neighbor, whom I shall call John Smith. The next week the following advertisement appeared in the county newspaper:

"Whoever stole a quantity of hides on the fifth of the present month, is hereby informed that the owner has a sincere wish to be his friend. If poverty tempted him to this false step, the owner will keep the whole transaction secret, and will gladly put him in the way of obtaining money by means more likely to bring him peace of mind."

This singular advertisement attracted considerable attention; but the culprit alone knew who had made the kind offer. When he read it, his heart melted within him, and he was filled with sorrow for what he had done.

A few nights afterward, as the farmer's family were about retiring to rest, they heard a timid knock at the door, and when it was opened, there stood "John Smith," with a load of hides on his shoulder. "Without looking up, he said:

"I have brought these hides back, Mr. Savery; where shall I put them?" "Wait till I can get a lantern," replied Savery, "and I will go to the barn with thee; then perhaps thou wilt come in, and tell me how this happened. We will then see what can be done for thee."

As soon as they were gone out his wife prepared some hot coffee, meat, and pies on the table. When they returned from the barn, she said:

"Neighbor 'Smith,' I thought some hot supper would be good for thee." He turned his back toward her and did not speak. After leaning against the fire-place for a few moments, he said, in a choked voice:

"It is the first time I ever stole anything in my life, and I have felt very bad about it. I am sure I didn't once think I should ever come to be what I am. But I took to drinking, and then to quarreling; and now, since I began to go down hill, every body gives me a kick. You are the first man that has ever offered me a helping hand. My wife is sickly, and my children lack food. You have sent them many a meal. God bless you!—and yet I stole your hides. But I tell you the truth when I say, it is the first time I was ever a thief."

"Let it be the last, friend 'Smith,'" said William Savery. "The secret still remains with ourselves. Thou art still young, and it is in thy power to make up for lost or mispent time. Promise me that thou wilt not drink any more intoxicating liquors for a year, and I will employ thee to-morrow, and give thee good wages. Thy little boy can pick up stones. But eat something now, and drink some hot coffee. Perhaps it will keep thee from craving any thing stronger to-night. Doubtless thou wilt find it hard to abstain at first; but keep up a brave heart, for the sake of thy wife and children, and it will soon become easy. When thou hast need of coffee, tell Mary, and she will always give it to thee."

The poor fellow tried to eat and drink, but the food seemed almost to choke him. After vainly trying to compose his feelings, he bowed his head upon the table, and wept like a child. After a while, however, he ate and drank, and his host parted with him for the night with these friendly words:

"Try to do well, John, and thou wilt always find a friend in me." He entered into his employ the next day, and remained with him many years—a sober, honest, faithful man. The secret of the theft was kept between them; but, after "Smith's" death, Savery sometimes told the story, to prove how surely "evil might be overcome with good."

There is a great deal of latent intelligence in the world, which only needs a little awakening, to be fully brought out. Witness the following colloquy:

"Annette, my dear, what country is opposite to us, on the globe?" "Don't know, sir."

"Well now," continued the perplexed teacher, "if I were to bore a hole through the earth, and you were to get in at this end, where would you come out?" "Out of the hole, sir!" replied the pupil, with an air of triumph at having solved the great question.

UNANIMITY.—"We must be unanimous," said Hancock, on the occasion of signing the Declaration of Independence; "there must be no pulling different ways." "Yes," answered Franklin, "we must all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately."

Hannah More said to Horace Walpole, "If I wanted to punish an enemy, it should be by fastening on him the trouble of constantly hating somebody."

SWEET POTATO CULTURE.

The soil for this crop should be of a warm, sandy or gravelly nature—rich, deep and mellow, rather dry than moist. We have known many failures of late, from attempting to grow this crop on clayey, or moist soils. Except in very dry or warm seasons, the crop is sure to suffer by an overgrowth of vines, with watery tubers, on such lands.

Preparation of the soil is of much importance, especially if not already deep and mellow. Let it be plowed early and thoroughly pulverized, adding some well-rotted manure, if not in good heat—but heavy manuring is not advisable. About the last of May, or during the first half of June, when the sprouts or plants are nearly ready, plow the ground into ridges, four feet apart, and 12 to 15 inches high, or if preferred, into squares or hills 3 feet apart each way, the centers a foot or more in height, to be finished off with a hoe.

The mode of planting described by one of our correspondents several years ago, is as we can give:—"Take a garden trowel, a stick or any suitable article convenient, and form a trench in the top of your ridge, to the depth desired, say four inches, where the sprouts are planted, then place the sprouts in the trench the desired distance apart, at the same time filling the trench about half full of earth around the plants, gently pressing it to prevent them from falling; then pour water in the trench (I use well water) until the earth is completely saturated, then fill the trench loosely with dry earth around the plants, and the work is done."

"The philosophy of the matter appears to be this: the water settles the earth around the roots of the plants, affording them nourishment and the filling of the trench with dry earth, the top of the water prevents evaporation, retaining it at the roots of the plants where needed, and prevents the earth from baking around them, a matter of much importance to their welfare."

Another successful grower of sweet potatoes describes his mode of planting and after culture as follows:—"Put two plants in hill; if the hill is small, one is better than two. Set them four inches apart, and make the hill a little hollow, so as to hold a pint of water. Set the plant half its length in the ground; do not wait for rain in order to plant. If the weather is dry, plant them in the evening and put a pint of water in each hill, the water should be as warm as rainwater. It is better to plant in a dry time than when the ground is too wet, for when the ground becomes dry it will bake and retard the growth of the plant. The plant may be planted in ridges, and when they are thus planted, put them ten inches apart. At the first plowing, scrape the weeds and grass from the hills and draw up but little dirt the first time you work them, for the hills will warm through better when small. Hill them up the last of July or the first of August. If the vines have grown across the furrows turn them to the opposite side of the hill, hoe the side left bare, then turn them back. Never wind the vines upon the top of the hill, it will prevent the sun from warming it as much as it requires to the full growth of the plant. The vines should not be cut off if they grow very rank. Pull them loose from the hill and drop them down again; this is to prevent the little sprouts from growing and encumbering the hill with a load of stringy potatoes."

Plant early and dig before the first frost. If the vines are frosted the potatoes become watery and will not keep any length of time."—*Ohio Cultivator.*

SMALL NOTE LAWS.—The law lately passed by the Legislature of Virginia, to drive out of circulation that State foreign small notes, is not received well in some sections of that Commonwealth. The Philadelphia *Ledger* calls in question the wisdom of the hostility exhibited to the statute, and maintains that a similar act, now in full force in Pennsylvania, has had an excellent effect upon the currency of that State, giving, as that paper says, a sounder and more reliable currency than that of any other State in the Union. Never before, since the creation of banks, were gold and silver more abundant, or more universally the currency of all classes, than at this very moment. Thousands of our smaller dealers do not see a bank note from month's end to month's end. There are no losses by discounts, and no apprehension among the toiling masses of breaking banks, for the masses have little or no interest in them. It says the law is one of the most popular in the State.—*Cin. Eng.*

When Fenelon was almoner to Louis XIV., his majesty was astonished to find one Sunday, instead of a numerous congregation, only himself and the priest.

"What is the reason of this?" said the king? "I caused it to be given out, sire," replied he, "that your majesty did not attend Chapel to-day, that you might know who came to worship God, and who to flatter the King."

CALIFORNIA AS IT IS.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes from San Francisco on the 15th of last month. Undoubtedly his story is the true one, and persons who have been meditating an excursion to the Pacific with a view to better their condition, will do well to give this writer's statements due consideration:

"Believing that a few lines giving a fair state of affairs in San Francisco, will perhaps have a good tendency, I will say to you that at the present time, in fact for the last seven months, there has been no place or city in the Union where there is so much distress and want as in California. The store-houses are crowded with goods, and in many instances the pavements and vacant lots are used in place of warehouses for storing goods, and yet from one to two dollars per ton is charged parties consigning goods to this market for storage, where they are actually exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, and become damaged so that when they are offered for sale scarcely any price can be obtained for them. At the present time potatoes are selling at ten cents per bushel; onions at twenty-five cents, and in fact every other description of goods about in proportion.—You may often see it stated that laborers wages range from five to ten dollars per day, but I can assure you that there are in San Francisco thousands of mechanics willing to work for half of the above named prices, and I candidly believe that every day there are two thousand men that do not know when they get up in the morning, where or how to obtain their breakfast; and were it not for the luncheons set out by the taverns at eleven o'clock one-half of them would be hungry all day. I have found persons who have told me that for two or three days they have had nothing to eat except what was picked up by them at the taverns."

"What I have written is with a view of undeceiving those poor fellows who, like others before them, would come out to crowd our city by every arrival, for I can assure you that my firm belief is that one half the population of this city, if they could raise the amount of money necessary to carry them back home, would leave this place by the first boat."

A CONFESSION.—The Louisville *Journal* says: It is undoubtedly true that men are too often permitted to take vengeance into their own hands in Kentucky, and are sustained by the "unwritten law," but it is also true that the same condition of things exist in all the southern States. Those States have some important virtues that the Northern States have not, but they are less rigid in the punishment of man-killing. Wealth can very frequently purchase exemption from legal conviction for murder or manslaughter both in the North and in the South, but in the South a high social position has very often proved itself sufficient for the purpose.

We do not think an instance can be named where a man of social position in Kentucky has ever been hung or sent to the Penitentiary, for killing a man in open daylight, though there seemed to be very aggravated cases of killing; and so far as we know this is true of the whole South.

We doubt if a case can be named where a man in any Southern State, enjoying high social position, has ever been legally punished for killing in open day, no matter what the circumstance.

AN IMMENSE CITY.—London extends over an area of 78,029 acres, or 122 square miles. By the last census its population, which is rapidly increasing, was 2,362,236. If the city was surrounded by a wall, having a gate on each of its four sides, and if an immediate evacuation of the city was required, and a column of persons four abreast should pass out of each of the four gates, it could not be accomplished under twenty-four hours, by which time the head of each of the four columns would have advanced seventy-five miles from their respective gates.

PAUPERISM IN NEW YORK.—The total expenses incurred during 1853 in the state of New York for pauperism were \$1,009,747. The number of paupers relieved or supported was 130,087, of which 15,617 were made paupers by intemperance, exclusive of those in New York city; and 58,364 were reported indigent and destitute, four-fifths of whom were probably made so by intemperance.—*American Messenger.*

The whole number lost from the Powhattan was three hundred and eleven passengers, and twenty nine of the crew, making three hundred and forty in all. The number of bodies found and buried at the various places, is about one hundred and fifty-three, so that not one half have been found.

BENEFOLLENCE.—It is stated of General Putnam that he planted, in his native town in Windham county, Conn., a mile of apple-trees in the highway, so that the poor might have apples as well as the rich."

LAWS OF OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To amend an act to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, passed May 3d, 1852, and supplementary and amendatory to an act to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, passed March 11, A. D. 1853.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the seventy-third section of the act entitled "an act to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages," passed May the third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, be so amended as to read as follows: SECTION 73. The city marshal shall execute all process to him directed by the mayor or judge of the police court, and shall by himself or deputy attend on the sittings of said court to execute its orders and process, and to preserve order therein. He shall have power to appoint one or more deputies, for whose official acts he shall be responsible, and by whom he may execute all process or orders to him directed. He shall have power by himself or deputy to execute all such process in any part of the county in which such police court is situated. It shall be his duty to suppress all riots, disturbances and breaches of the peace, and to that end may call upon the citizens to assist him; to apprehend all persons in the act of committing any offence against the laws of this State or the ordinances of the city, and then forthwith to bring before the proper authority for examination or trial. He shall have power to pursue and arrest any person fleeing from justice in any part of the State, and to receive and execute any proper authority for the arrest and detention of criminals fleeing or escaping from any other places or States. He shall have in the discharge of his proper duties like powers, be subject to like responsibilities and shall receive the same fees, as sheriffs and constables in similar cases, for services actually performed by himself or deputies, but in no case shall he receive any fees, or compensation for services rendered by any watchman or other officer; nor for guarding, safe keeping, or conducting into the presence of the court, any person arrested, either by himself or deputies, or by any other officer, shall he receive a greater compensation than twenty cents, and all fees, fines, penalties, and costs by him collected, shall be paid over to the clerk of the police court when collected.

Sec. 2. That section eighty-two of said act, in the foregoing section mentioned, be so amended as to read as follows: SEC. 82. The city council shall have power to erect, establish and maintain a city prison, which shall be in the keeping and under the control of the city marshal, under such rules and regulations as the city council shall prescribe. The city council of such city shall provide one or more watch or station houses, and shall also provide suitable rooms for the holding of the police court. They shall provide by ordinance, for the summoning and impaneling of jurors, so as to secure a fair and impartial trial, and the juries in said court, shall be entitled to receive the same fees as in trials of a like nature before the court of common pleas, to be audited by the proper officer, on the presentation of the proper certificate of the clerk of the police court, and paid in city cases, out of the city treasury, and in State prosecutions out of the county treasury, which shall be taxed against the city or state as the case may be, when the accused shall be acquitted, and against the defendants in cases of conviction. It shall be the duty of the keeper of the city prison, watch and station houses, to provide all persons confined therein for any offence, with necessary food during their confinement, and the costs thereof, not exceeding twenty-five cents per day, to each person, shall be returned to the court, and if approved by the judge, shall be paid and taxed in like manner with the jury fees herein before provided for; or the city council may provide by ordinance for sustaining all such persons at the expense of the city, and shall in such cases allow to the marshal such reasonable compensation for guarding such persons as may be proper.

Sec. 3. That section eighty-four of said first mentioned act, to which this is amendatory, be so amended as to read as follows: SEC. 84. The judge of the police court shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever, but shall receive such annual compensation, to be paid quarterly, out of the city treasury, not to exceed two thousand dollars, as the city council shall prescribe, and such further compensation, payable out of the county treasury, not to exceed eight hundred dollars, as the county commissioners may deem right and proper. Provided, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the said judge from taking acknowledgments of deeds, depositions and affidavits in cases wherein he is now allowed by law to perform such duties, and receiving therefor the same fees.

(Concluded on fourth page.)